

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 1 1 1 3 1 8 A

(21) Application No 8126908

(22) Date of filing 5 Sep 1981

(43) Application published
29 Jun 1983

(51) INT CL³
H02K 53/00 19/38

(52) Domestic classification
H2A TH

(56) Documents cited
None

(58) Field of search
H2A

(71) Applicant
Norman Watkins,
63 Esplanade,
Burnham on Sea,
Somerset

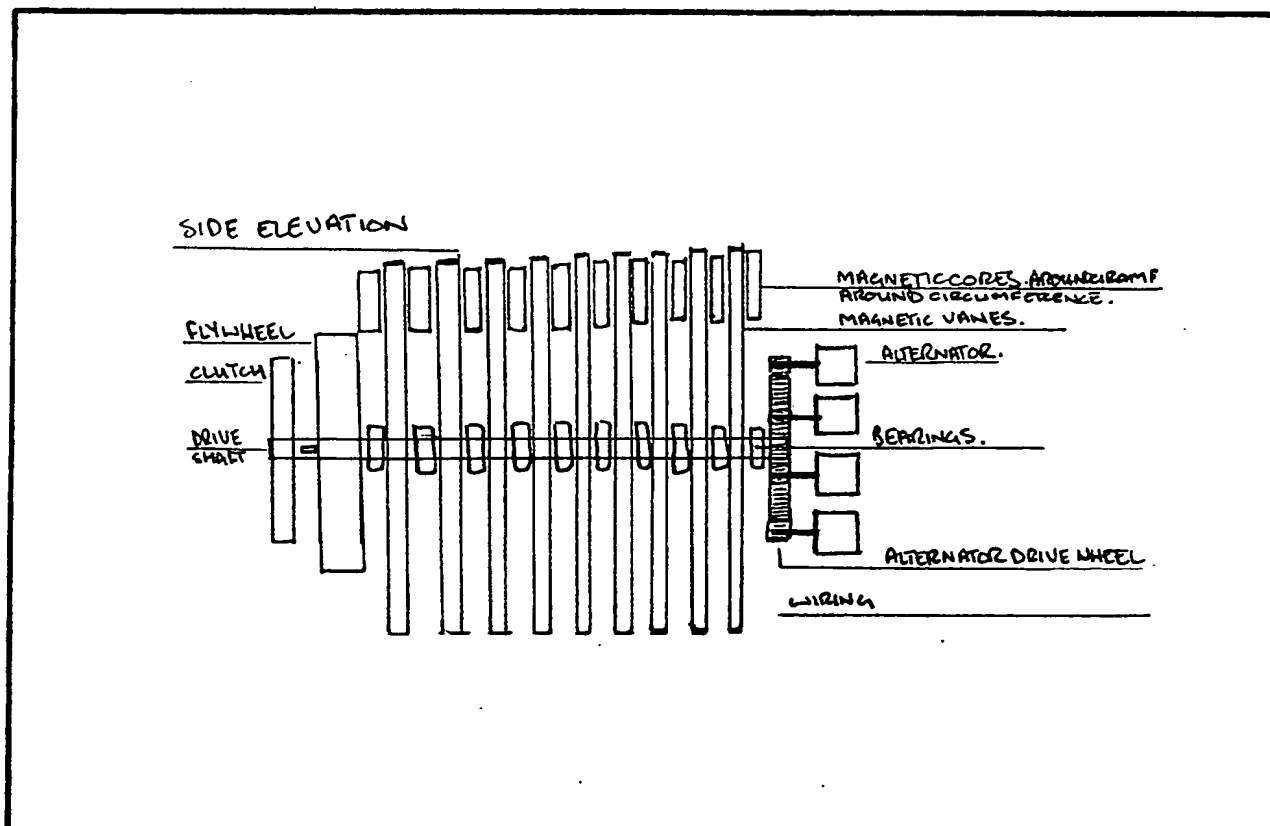
(72) Inventor
Norman Watkins

(74) Agent and/or address for
service
Norman Watkins,
63 Esplanade,
Burnham on Sea,
Somerset

(54) Magnetic engine

(57) A plurality of fixed magnetic poles
spaced around the periphery of an
assembly of magnetic discs or vanes

on a shaft are energized by an
alternator to cause rotation of the
shaft and thereby drive a plurality of
alternators via a gearing arrangement
or a belt. The vanes may be of carbon
steel with copper windings.



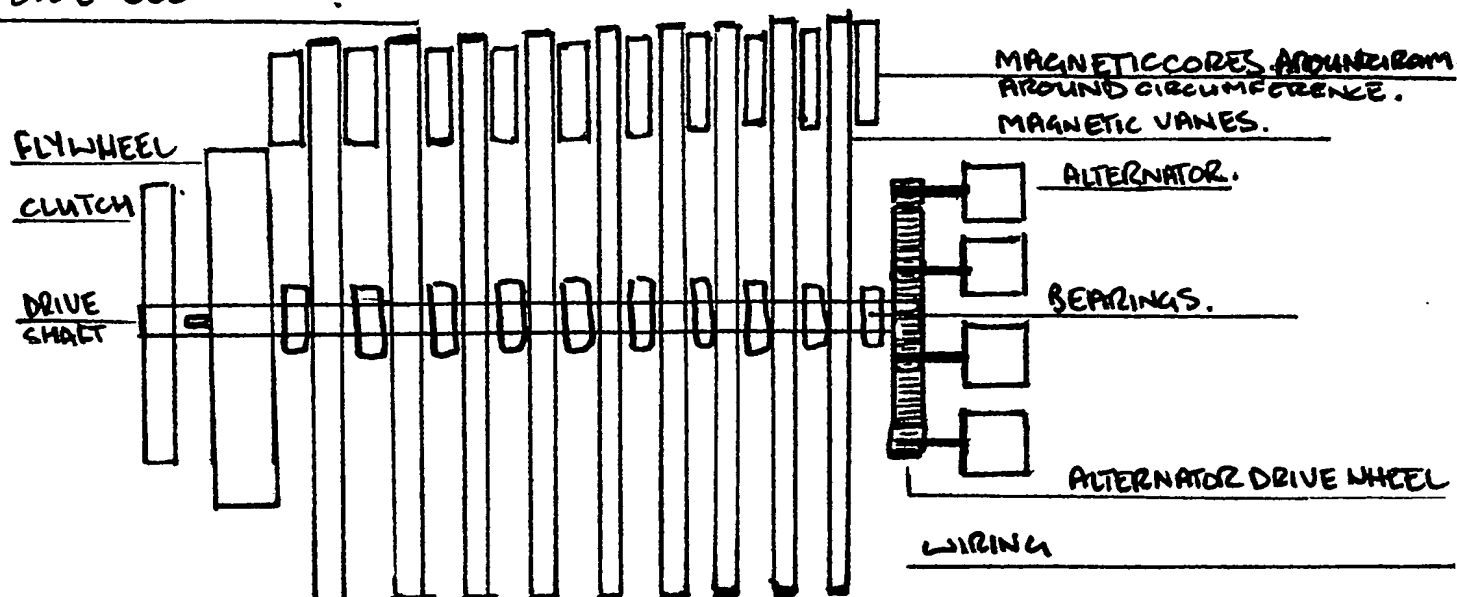
GB 2 1 1 1 3 1 8 A

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

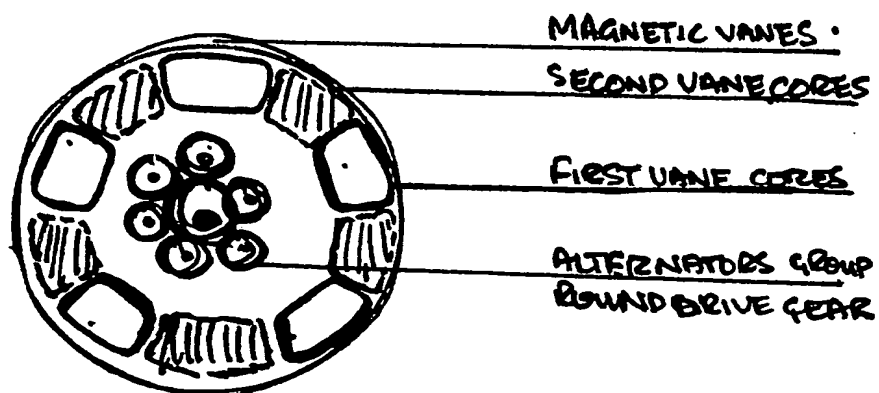
THE MAGNETIC ENGINE

2111318

SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION
IS OF FLYWHEEL AND
CLUTCH.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPECIFICATION**The magnetic engine**

5 The concept of the magnetic engine is simple magnetic vanes or discs slotted onto a single straight shaft are energised by magnetic cores fixed around the circumference of the vanes in a similar pattern to disc pads on a disc brake themselves electrically energised by an alternator and controlled by a switch and pedal or hand
10 operated rheostat. The alternators, one for each vane or more as necessary could be driven by V belt pulley or toothed gearwheel. A cooling system would probably not be needed but air flow from a multi vane plastic fan could be added at
15 the front end of the engine. The single crankshaft type could drive either a manual or automatic gearbox protected by either a fluid or disc pad clutch.

20 The concept of the magnetic engine breaks from interval combustion and electric motors in that the engine is self sustaining. Needing no external fuel such as petrol, diesel or mains electricity and only requires a single switch to break the energy field. Furthermore normal
25 electrical requirements would be provided through an alternator powered accumulator and added overdrive power could be effected through the use of a heavy flywheel held on a spring clutch.

30 The magnetic vanes would be constructed of carbon steel and copper windings arranged in turbine vane arrangement with or without plastic infill.

For extra power two, three or more motors

35 could be positioned around a central driven gear and thence to flywheel and clutch.

Claim

40 The Claim for the invention is that it is novel, practical and departs from existing turbine power generation in that it is non combustive and non inductive in the power output stage and will require only simple wiring to effect the power output from the alternators input thus creating the desired effect activating the moving turbine
45 blades via the field effect from the non moving electromagnets that is non inductive magnetic rotating force through the central main shaft. Starting will be effected either by wired battery application or bendix motor.

50 New Claims or Amendments to Claims filed on 12 March 1983.

Superseded The Claim filed 18 May 1982.

New or Amended Claims:—

55 An electrical machine comprising a drive shaft on which are mounted for rotation therewith a plurality of magnetic vanes or discs, a plurality of magnetic poles fixed in space around the periphery of the vanes or discs and adapted in use to be electrically energised by an alternator so as
60 to cause rotation of the vanes or discs and thereby the drive shaft, the drive shaft being coupled to drive a plurality of alternators the plurality of electromagnets at the periphery to have equal (i.e. the same) polarity facing each set
65 of turbine blades.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY